

ware, and that the votes of him and his colleague are in direct violation of the instructions of our Legislature.

11. *Resolved*, That our Representative in Congress, John W. Houston, be requested to vote against the passage of said bill, or any other bill, the practical operation of which will be to admit slavery into territory now free.

BELMONT COUNTY, OHIO.—Large Free Soil meeting, without distinction of party, at Flushing, on the 29th. Jesse Bailey was chosen President. Hon. B. S. Cowen was called upon for a speech, but declined, owing to his official station. He stated, however, that he was a Free Soil man and a Whig, too good a Whig to vote for Zachary Taylor. Strong anti-slavery resolutions were

Buffalo Convention. The Convention resolved to carry the principle into the State and Congressional elections, and appointed a committee to interrogate every candidate.

Adjourned to meet at St. Clairsville, on the 26th of August.

WINTHROP, MAINE.—Free Soil meeting on July 22d. Joseph B. Fillebrown, President, J. M. Benjamin, Secretary. Seven resolutions passed, in which they pledge themselves to vote for

terrogate elections, and appointed a committee to interrogate every candidate.

Adjourned to meet at St. Clairsville, on the 26th of August.

WINTHROP, MAINE.—Free Soil meeting on July 23d. Joseph B. Fillebrone, President, J. M. Benjamin, Secretary. Seven resolutions passed, in which they pledge themselves to vote for no man, as a candidate for Congress, not openly committed against slavery extension. The first resolution of the series, embodies their principles—

1. *Resolved*, That the time has fully come when, regardless of party names, we should firmly and courageously plant ourselves upon the doctrine of Freedom, as laid down in the Declaration of Independence, and adopt the leading principles of

1. No support, encouragement, or establishment of slavery by the National Government.
2. No Slave Territory.
3. No more Slave States.
4. No more submission to the dictation of slaveholders, in contravention of the above principles.

IOWA.—A Large Free Soil meeting held at Rochester, Iowa, on the call of 72 persons, without distinction of party. John Casbeer, President. M. B. Church, Secretary.

Among the resolutions adopted, were the following:

3. *Resolved*, That slaveholders alone are benefited by slavery, and that non-slaveholders are injured by it, especially those who live in the slave States.
4. *Resolved*, That most of the people in this State, in selecting their representatives,

the West, would have loated themselves farther and farther south, if the country there had been free; and that many of them have emigrated from the slave States to the free States, in the presence of slavery.

6. *Resolved*, That the question of the right of territory which we have acquired or may acquire from Mexico, shall continue as it now is, a free territory, or be converted into a slave territory, shall be decided by the people of the territory, and not by Congress.

7. *Resolved*, That the question of the right of the South, as it is a question between slaveholders and non-slaveholders; consequently, it is a question between the few and the many.

8. *Resolved*, That, whereas the extent of the territory of the United States is so great, that the free States, slaveholders ought to be content in not having so large a part of our country given up to their peculiar interest.

9. *Resolved*, That it would be inconsistent with the principles of justice and equality, to give up territory to the special benefit of a few slaveholders to the detriment of the many.

history which has cost this nation one hundred and fifty millions of dollars and much blood; especially since, by so doing, we should inflict a great and lasting evil upon the free community.

8. *Resolved*, That Texas, which is sufficient extent to make six States as large as Ohio, has been added to this nation within a few years, and that the great mass of the people are slaveholders consequently the great mass of the people are consequently all the territory which may be acquired from Mexico, and still not have their part in proportion to their number.

ON THE 23RD ult., N. Y.—Free Soil Anti-Slavery Convention. The 23rd ult. Judge

Robert of Rome, presiding. Thirty delegates appointed to the Buffalo Convention.

WATNE COUNTY, MICH.—Free Soil Convention on the 23rd ultimo. C. Padney, President. Speeches

delegately Whig, Democratic, and Liberty, as pointed to the Buffalo Convention.

CALHOUN COUNTY, MICH.—Free Soil meeting at Marshall of the Democracy. Hon. James Ford addressed the meeting.

The *Anti-Slaver Democrat* contains a call for meeting in Waukegan county, signed by 300 of the most respectable citizens of the county.

KANE COUNTY, ILL.—Free Soil Convention, large and enthusiastic, on the 17th. E. W. Brewster presiding. Strong resolutions adopted. Twenty-six delegates appointed to the Buffalo Convention.

ALTON, ILL.—Free Soil meeting of the Democracy on the 23d ultimo, Robert Ferguson, a high official of the *Chicago Tribune*, presided.

Buffalo. —**DEEDHAM, MASS.**—Large Convention on the subject of Free Soil held at Deedham, Mass., on the 25th ultimo, S. A. Walker presiding. Mr. Keyes, ex-Governor of the State, and Mr. Briggs, ex-Governor of the Governor's Council, Charles F. Adams, and others, addressed the meeting.

—**TAUNTON, MASS.**—Great Free Soil meeting at Taunton, Mass., on the 26th inst. Hon. Samuel Perkins, presiding. Meeting addressed by Hon. John Mills, Ex-Governor of the State, and others.

But it is useless to attempt to give the names of all the Free Soil meetings in the old Bay State.

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—**CONNECTICUT.**—State Free Soil Convention on

the 24 instant at Hartford. Men of all parties present. State and county committees elected. Eighteen delegates appointed to Buffalo, six Whigs, six Democrats, six Abolitionists.

Lodi, Medina County, O.—A Free Soil meeting on the 4th July—the proceedings of which having been forwarded to us for publication, and mislaid, we abridge. It was addressed by Messrs. Keep and Dyer. Several excellent resolutions were adopted, approving the course of Messrs. Hale, Niles, Palfrey, Tuck, Giddings, &c., repudiating the Baltimore and Philadelphia nominations, and denouncing the electioneering tactics of members of Congress.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

GEORGE SQUARE, LONDON, July 14, 1848.
To the Editor of the National Review.

The all-absorbing topic "the sieges of Paris," which filled every mind when I last wrote, is gradually passing away from public attention. I have no occasion to give any statement on that subject, except to say that it is in the past, and cannot refrain from the remark that the suspicions entertained for the last ten days that foreign influence had much to do in provoking the outbreak and supplying the sinews of war, are recurred and are manifestly unfounded. The Government has done nothing, not simply for the arrest of M. de Geradine, but for refusal to allow that gentleman and communication with his friends. Gerardin was the editor of *La Presse*, and *La Presse* was the most influential of the organs of the "moderate" and innocent of ex-Queens, was suspected of a undue sympathy with the poor of Paris, and now

It is alleged that "there is a defalcation of amount of £1,000,000, in the accounts of the directors of the Bank of San Ferdinando, at Madrid, and that the sum is said to have been sent to Paris for the purpose of assisting in the late insurrection. The person who is believed to have sent the money is rather than Larsen Christensen himself, who gave her verbal guarantee for his reimbursement." If report speaks true, the poor refugee at Claremont is not in a condition to report news and hence the probability of his similar relation; he and his family have, however, to thank her ex-majesty for the very best intentions.

I am sorry to observe that the general line of the press among the conservative journals is to denounce the present government, and to say that the unjust and violent laws which have just now been put down, is not conquered, and that

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and small dark spots, possibly due to age or handling. A faint horizontal crease is visible near the bottom edge of the page.

